

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in paying tribute to two distinguished members of our community. Lou and June Lorch epitomize community leadership and awareness, and should be recognized for their contributions.

THE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL
PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT
ACT OF 1998

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Glacier Bay National Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 1998. The legislation is a manifestation of efforts to make the construction and operation of a small hydroelectric facility near the city of Gustavus, Alaska, possible through a land exchange. The hydro project would be constructed and operated by Gustavus Electric Company, and is intended to benefit the city's residents by providing a cheap source of electricity as an alternative to using diesel-powered generators. The project could also supply low-cost power to the National Park Service facilities in Glacier Bay National Park.

An Act of Congress is necessary to allow the development of this hydro project. The project location is within designated wilderness of Glacier Bay National Park. Current law governing wilderness areas does not permit such construction and operation of hydro power facilities. The legislation I am introducing will provide for a land exchange in which the appropriate lands where the project is located are transferred to the State of Alaska, and the Park Service acquires State lands of equal value to compensate. Once the state acquires its lands under the exchange, construction of the facility will be possible.

To reflect an understanding among the parties to this exchange, this legislation requires that the proper environmental and economic analyses and licensing procedures of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission be followed prior to any transfer of lands. This stipulation assures the integrity of the lands and wildlife will be maintained before construction of the project may begin. In addition, the bill requires an exchange that is of equal value to the State and the federal government, and a "no net loss" of wilderness acreage.

The major provisions of this bill were negotiated by people most directly affected by the land exchange. It is therefore a local solution to a local problem.

TRIBUTE TO JOSUE HOYOS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Josue Hoyos, Vice-President of Skyline College in San Mateo County, upon his retirement after 33 years of dedicated service to education.

Josue Hoyos has always taken pride in commitment to his country and to others, as

demonstrated by his service in the U.S. Army from 1958 to 1960 and his activity with the Civil Rights movement in the 60's and 70's, marching with Cesar Chavez and the Farm Workers Union.

Josue Hoyos began his teaching career in 1965 at Ridgeview Junior High School in Napa where he was appointed to a faculty group to develop a team teaching approach to World History, a major innovation in the teaching of history at that time. He was appointed Director of Adult Basic Education at Napa College in 1969 and devoted himself to teaching ESL in the fields to farm workers, serving as a liaison to the Mexican American Community and strengthening the ABE program. Josue Hoyos developed the first EOPS program for Napa College in 1970, began the development of a Chicano Studies Curriculum and taught U.S. and Chicano History.

In 1972 Josue Hoyos was appointed to head the Open Education Program (EOPS) at Skyline College. He was instrumental in forming a Traveling Seminar to visit community colleges in California to learn about Learning Centers for Developmental Education. The result of the Traveling Seminar and the proposals which were written followed the plan for the Learning Center developed at Skyline College. Josue Hoyos was also the first Special Program and Services Dean at Skyline.

Josue Hoyos was appointed Dean of Students at Cañada College in 1977, where he developed a School Relations Program and continued to work closely with the community and legislative bodies in the interest of the College.

While Dean of Special Programs and Services at College of San Mateo in 1980, Josue Hoyos was the operations administrator of the first child care center in the San Mateo Community College District and established the successful Parent's Night Program and Services.

Josue Hoyos served in the first U.C. Berkeley Community College Council in the early 1980's which developed processes to ease the tension between the University of California system and Community Colleges, and to increase the number of transfers to U.C. As a result of the Council, several community colleges implemented the U.C. Guaranteed Enrollment Program or U.C. Scholars program for graduating high school seniors who were eligible to be admitted to U.C., but because of space limitation were not accepted. The University guaranteed their admission as juniors if they went to selected community college that had agreements with U.C.

In 1989 Josue Hoyos was appointed Vice President for Student Services at Skyline College. He developed and implemented the College's first Security Department, chaired the committee that developed the Student Equity Plan, one out of eleven Community College Plans that were approved out of 107 colleges, developed the Incident Command System for disaster preparedness, initiated the planning process for the Student Services Center and led the development of Skyline College's first Children's Center.

Josue Hoyos has served on numerous Community College Committees developing school policies. In addition, he has been an active participant in community organizations including the Napa City Planning Commission where he was instrumental in pushing through the first low income housing plans in 1970,

Co-founder of the Chicano Educators Association in Marin, Napa, and Sonoma Counties and a member of the Mexican American Educators Association, Planned Parenthood, Hispanic Concilio of San Mateo County, the Child Care Coordinating Council, the Daly City/Colma Chamber of Commerce, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the Latino Leadership Council of San Mateo County.

Throughout his distinguished career, Josue Hoyos has earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues and peers and has done the utmost to improve the educational system. He has touched the lives of countless students and has served as an inspiration to many. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Josue Hoyos on his retirement, commending him for his tireless efforts and dedication, and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE
DENNISON RAILROAD DEPOT MU-
SEUM AND EAST OHIO GAS

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

The Dennison Railroad Depot Museum and East Ohio Gas will celebrate on May 21, 1998, the Ribbon Cutting Ceremony and Preview Opening in celebration of the East Ohio Gas Centennial Exhibit titled "A century of Service Built on Trust."

This exhibit is a traveling exhibit prepared by the Ohio Historical Society and will be making its debut in the museum's new Keystone Exhibition Hall. This is an honor for both the Dennison Railroad Depot Museum and East Ohio Gas. I am extremely proud to represent both companies and wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors. I know this will prove to be very successful.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the Dennison Railroad Depot Museum and East Ohio Gas. The growth and economic opportunity they have brought to the Ohio Valley is to be commended. I wish both companies continued success and prosperity.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
SPRECKELS SUGAR CO.

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Spreckels Sugar Company as they celebrate their centennial anniversary. The Spreckels family has created an important sugar company with the kind of hard work and determination it takes to succeed in the business world. This family-owned business has made a tremendous impact on both the business and agricultural community. Their efforts in the sugar industry, combined with years of exceptional service, make the Spreckels Sugar Company deserving of this recognition.

Sugar and sugar beet history run deep in the annals of California. The first successful

sugar beet processing plant in California was built in 1870 in Alvarado. The second plant was built in Watsonville in 1888. The Watsonville plant was eventually dismantled and became part of the world's largest beet processing plant of its time. This plant, built by Claus Spreckels, was the beginning of Spreckels Sugar Company. The plant was built in the town bearing the Spreckels' family name in the fertile Salinas Valley.

Claus Spreckels died nine years after the opening of the Spreckels factory. At this point his sons, John D. and A.B. Spreckels, took the reins of the company. They followed in the footsteps of their father and planned the expansion of the Spreckels Sugar Company to meet the sugar requirements of California's rapidly growing population. In time, they expanded to sell sugar to both the East and West Coasts.

The Mendota plant, where Spreckels' 100-year celebration is being held, was the past plant built in California, in 1963.

Historically, the Mendota factory has operated from the time fields dried in the spring (March or April) until the "spring crop" is harvested. Following a short shutdown in June, the factory is restarted in July and March through October without a shutdown, producing over 2,000,000 cwt. sugar per year, processing approximately 735,000 tons of sugar beets.

The San Joaquin Valley has been the primary source of the Mendota factory's beet supply, with this exception of several occasions when beets were shipped by rail from the Imperial Valley. Additionally, the San Joaquin Valley has been the source of beets for the other California Spreckels factories during the summer months. Millions of tons of beets have been shipped over the years by rail and truck to Spreckels, California (near Salinas), Manteca, and Woodland and to this day are still being shipped to Tracy and Woodland.

In January 1996, Spreckels Sugar Company was purchased by Imperial Holly Corporation. The Woodland, Tracy, Mendota, and Brawley plants in California are now part of the Imperial Holly family and are known as Spreckels Sugar Company, a division of Holly Sugar Corporation. Imperial's purchase of Savannah Sugar in October of last year makes Spreckels a part of the largest sugar refiner, processor, and marketer in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Spreckels Sugar Company as they celebrate their centennial anniversary. I applaud their years of exceptional service and commitment to the Sugar Beet industry. Spreckels shows just how successful a small family owned business can become with hard work and determination. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the Spreckels Sugar Company many more years of success.

PORTSMOUTH MIDDLE SCHOOL
ANNUAL FIELD TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 19, 1998

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to praise the hard work of those who organized the Ports-

mouth Middle School Annual Field Trip to Washington, DC. Every year a group of students from the school are taken to the capital to have a tour. A number of people put a great deal of time and effort into organizing this trip. In fact these same dedicated individuals have been making this trip for over twenty years. I would like to acknowledge these people for the work they have done. Richard Munch, Beverly Tavares, Paul Fuller, Andrew Schlachter, Harold Weymouth, Beverly Mankofsky, Jackie Shearman, Heather Baker. Without their constant help and support the trip would not take place.

The trip enables young students to see the Capital up close and they learn a great deal of how the government works. It is important that our young people get to see for themselves the legislative process. They get a tour of the Capital which goes through all aspects of the legislature. They are able to learn the procedures of Congress and they get a taste of how the process functions. This is a very educational tour as these students are able to hear the history of the nation and the capital. They go to Congressional offices, are shown through the Capitol and see the House in action.

I believe that it is an important aspect of our democracy that people can come and see the political process themselves. Many members of the populace never get a chance to do this. Often the legislative process seems far removed from the average persons everyday life. It is often seen as a process that they cannot have any part in. We need to educate people in what we do. To show them that we are here to serve them and that we are answerable to them. This is how our democracy works and young people should be aware of these principles.

The Capital tour gives a taste of history of the United States. I believe that these young people need to learn about their history and the work that our great leaders have put in to creating the nation we have today. It is the people that I mentioned above from Portsmouth Middle School who make this trip possible. They have over the years acted beyond the call of duty to make these trips work. I would like to acknowledge their efforts and note that I appreciate the work they do to show a new generation of young people our democratic process.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON
H.R. 629, TEXAS LOW-LEVEL
RADIO ACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL
COMPACT CONSENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, the following resolution was submitted in Spanish for the RECORD following Mr. Reyes' remarks on H.R. 629 on Thursday, May 14. This is the English translation to be inserted in the RECORD.

FIRST.—The Joint Committees on Ecology and the Environment, Border Issues and Foreign Relations of the Chamber of Deputies reiterate their complete rejection of the planning, construction and operation of the Radioactive Waste Dump that the Governor

of Texas is trying to establish in the town of Sierra Blanca, Texas, and express their disagreement, concern and disapproval of the decisions, adopted and followed until now by the Government of the United States of America, which favor installation of dumps on the southern border with Mexico, without taking into account the potential negative impact that such decisions can have on human health and the environment in communities located on both sides of the border.

SECOND.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies have conducted an evaluation of available information on this dump project, the result of which shows that its operation would entail potential adverse impacts.

THIRD.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies kindly request that the Office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations transmit to the Government of the United States of America the Chamber of Deputies complete rejection of the construction and operation of a radioactive waste dump in Sierra Blanca, Texas.

FOURTH.—The Chamber of Deputies presents to the Office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations the possibility of considering the formulation of the following proposals to the Government of the United States of America.

(a) Insist on the relocation of the Sierra Blanca project to a site located outside the 100 kilometers of the border zone.

(b) State the disapproval of the Chamber of Deputies with respect to decisions of the United States of America which favor the installation of hazardous and radioactive waste dumps within the border strip.

(c) Begin negotiation of an amendment to the La Paz Agreement in which the installation and operation of hazardous and radioactive waste dumps are explicitly prohibited in the 100-kilometer strip of the common border.

(d) Demonstrate to the members of the U.S. House of Representatives the desire of the Chamber of Deputies that they vote against the Compact Law which authorizes the dumping of wastes among the states of Texas, Maine and Vermont, by virtue of [the fact that] their approval signifies notable support for the construction and operation of a radioactive waste dump in Sierra Blanca, Texas, and represents a violation of the spirit of the La Paz Agreement.

(e) Include the topic of radioactive and hazardous waste dumps on the agenda of the next meeting of the Mexico-United States Binational Commission to negotiate the suspension of dump projects in the 100-kilometer strip of the border.

FIFTH.—The Joint Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Committee of International Affairs are instructed:

(a) To include this matter on the agenda of the next Mexico-United States Inter-parliamentary Meeting.

(b) That the Ecology and Environment, Border Issues and Foreign Relations Committees of the Chamber of Deputies propose that the Governors of the border states of the Mexican Republic and their respective Congresses be informed about projects attempting to be established in the border zone, exhorting them to define a joint strategy so that dumps not be implemented in the 100-kilometer border strip, and requesting their support of the present Report.

(c) To form a plural commission, made up of deputies [who are] members of the Joint Committees to meet with federal, local and legislative authorities of the United States of America to deal with the Sierra Blanca case and demonstrate their rejection of same.

SIXTH.—The Joint Committees express that the present case constitutes a valuable opportunity for both countries to show their will, responsibility and ability to cooperate